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☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOONS PHASES.			
9 Friday,	4 48 7 12					
10 Saturday,	4 48 7 12		*For June, 1837.*			
11 Sunday,	4 48 7 12			h.	m.	m.
12 Monday,	4 48 7 12		New	3	2	22 morn.
13 Tuesday,	4 48 7 12		First	11	5	9 morn.
14 Wednesday	4 47 7 13		Full	18	10	31 morn.
15 Thursday,	4 47 7 13		Last	25	12	59 morn.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN—CULTURE OF THE MIND.

You know well, that one piece of old land, a garden for instance, yields vastly more than another piece of ground of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well, that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness, than another to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is industry and perseverance of man, asserted in one case, and not in the other, that produces the marked contrast in both. The cultivator is sure to be rewarded, in his harvests, for the care and labor which he bestows upon his soil; and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the culture of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only assists in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give, and, when consorted with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows. Talent is not hereditary.—You will see, on looking around, that most of the distinguished men of our country have sprung from humble or obscure parentage. They are indebted for present distinction to the culture which they have themselves bestowed upon their minds. The road to usefulness and honorable distinction is equally open to you, and the time has arrived when you must decide whether you, too, will compete for the noble prize.

If you wish to be prosperous in your business—to know, and to profit by the improvements of the age—cultivate your mind—for this is the labor-saving machine. If you wish your children intelligent, thriving and respected, teach them by example, to cultivate the mind. If you would be useful to your friends, and merit the confidence and esteem of your neighbors, seek early to qualify yourselves for the duties of social life, by the culture of the mind. If you aspire to intellectual enjoyments, which flow from the study of the material world—from the order, harmony and beauty, which meet you in every walk, in the manifold and wonderful works of the Creator—cultivate the mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business, in your family and in society cultivate the mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom; and therefore, be as scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you desire in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish in you good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvements of modern art. "Make yourselves acquainted with the facts of science, with the wonderful laws by which the Almighty governs all around us; and with the endless illustrations of these laws, in the world and in all its parts. The facts of natural history will afford abundant matter for agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the animals, the minerals, and soils of your country and of other countries; the changes of the seasons; the make and composition of all that surrounds you, duly observed, and the subject of reading, of conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your views of the wisdom and goodness of Him, who, it will soon be perceived, has made all things, 'by number, weight and measure.' The study of your own frame, your bodily make and constitution, may be made an object at once of interest, instruction and benefit. Early may you be brought to perceive, that the very constitution of your own bodies, much of your duty enjoined by Him who formed you such as your age. Temperance, self-government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself. And it will hence plainly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all intemperance, from all impurity, he does but say, "Do thyself no harm." "Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it."—*Tenn. Farmer.*

Query?—Which is the worst character, a dandy or a coquette. Both.

Domestic Manufactures. In calling the attention of country merchants to the advertisement of the proprietor of the Cotton Factory in this Town, relative to a reduction of ¼ per cent per lb. in the price of Yarns, we take the occasion to remark, that this establishment, which was commenced about 18 months ago, and went into operation with 500 spindles in July last, has now its complement of 1500 spindles in complete operation, and that there has never, probably, been a more perfect suit of machinery than it contains, nearly all of which was made at the Mattewan Works, New York. The quality of the Yarns manufactured is said to be without a superior, and such has been the demand, that so far from accumulating in the proprietor's hands, he has not been able to fill all the orders which have flowed in. As a matter of individual enterprise, its complete success is a subject of felicitation, but as encouragement to the numerous factories now in progress of erection in the State, it is very important.—There is not, and cannot be, any reason to doubt, that with proper management, Manufacturing establishments will succeed in this State as fully as in any part of the Union.

This Factory gives employment to 62 operatives, members of 15 or 16 families, who derive an ample support from it, and generally of a class who formerly suffered for want of even the common necessaries of life. Now they have a respectable occupation, live comfortably, are cheerful and contented.

When so much has been effected by one establishment, it is truly a source of gratification to know, that another of three times the extent, and calculated to give employment to quadruple the number of persons, has been commenced in this vicinity, and it is hoped will be in operation in all next year. In addition to which we have just learned, that two gentlemen from the Western part of the State have purchased the Factory formerly owned by Henry A. Donaldson, Esq. which has for several years been idle, and are about to commence operations with a view to put it into operation with 1600 spindles.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Charge d' Affaires ship to Belgium is yet a begging, and it, appears, can find "no takers." We again refer to the subject in consequence of a report which has for some time prevailed, that this unfortunate office has been tendered to Mr. Speight, our late Governor. Although we are not in the confidence of this gentleman, we think we can safely say that he will not condescend to accept an appointment which has been refused by at least half a dozen, comprising Messrs. Vail, Howard, Haywood, &c. The paternal kindness which the Federal Government has manifested for North Carolina, by offering this *splendid* appointment to two of her citizens, reminds us of the Charge-ship to Guatemala which tickled so many of the faithful in this State some years ago. In that case Messrs. Mann, Miller, &c. to whom it was offered, knew the meanness of the motive, and rejected the paltry office. We have no doubt that such will be the case in the present instance.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Anecdote.—Members of Congress are not always members of Temperance Societies—that is certain. One member of the late Congress come into the house essentially fuddled; the *currency bill* was up, and he forthwith proceeded to speechify upon the *fortification bill* which was quite natural, considering that topers usually have less love for cash than for fighting. After proceeding about half an hour, a friend took the liberty to hand him the currency bill, hinting that *that* was the subject of discussion. The hint was kindly taken, and the mistake discovered, whereupon the *honorable* member cried out, "Mr. Speaker! I don't know as my remarks exactly hit the subject under discussion: but I think they apply as well to that *as any thing else!*" The House was in an uproar of laughter at the drunken wit, and permitted the member to finish his speech in the extraordinary *short* space of one hour and a half.—*Montpelier Watchman.*

Catching a Hat.—There are few moments in a man's existence when he experiences so much ludicrous distress, or meets with so little commiseration, as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. A vast deal of coolness and a peculiar degree of judgment are requisite in catching a hat. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it, he must not rush into an opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether. The best way is to keep gently up with the object of pursuit, to be wary and cautious, to watch your opportunity well, get gradually before it—and then make a rapid drive—seize it by the crown and stick it firmly on your head—smiling pleasantly all the time, as if you thought it as good a joke as any body else.

A Cincinnati, paper advertises—"cash paid for rags." Fellow citizens, hasten to that market with Jackson's "better currency" as fast as steam can carry you.

Distressing Casualty!—A most melancholy and distressing incident occurred in one of the streets of this town on Tuesday last, as the two Northern mail coaches were coming in, and on their way to the Post office. The circumstances, as related to us are these: It appears that two daughters of Mr. Reuben Dick, and the daughter of Mr. William Rankin, of this place, were on their way, in company, to the Female school of which they were members, and discovering a coach turning the corner upon them, they gave way in haste: the two younger on the one side, and the oldest on the other side of the street: but so soon as the foremost coach had passed them, the two—being apparently unconscious of the approach of another coach—in attempting to cross over to their companion, were thrown down by the front horse of the coach which was following immediately in the rear of the first, and the team being at the time in a full trot both coach and horses unavoidably passed over the bodies of both! The elder of the two, (PARNELIA, daughter of Mr. Dick,) aged about 8 years, having the front wheel to pass over her breast, and the hind wheel over her legs, survived but a few moments; the younger (daughter of Mr. Rankin) most providentially escaped, being but slightly injured, apparently by the horses hoofs. Many no doubt censure the driver for carelessness, but under existing circumstances, we are disposed to believe that no blame can in any way be attributed to him.—*Greens. Tel.*

At a public dinner given to Mr. Wise, at Williamsburg, a few days ago, President Dew of William and Mary College made the following remarks:

"President Dew being called on for a Toast, said that he would tell an anecdote by way of introduction and explanation to the sentiment which he should give. He said that among the characteristics of the interesting people of Ireland, was that peculiarity in thought and expression, which led, both in speaking and writing, to the frequent perpetration of blunders termed bulls. He stated that he had somewhere met with an account of the bill of an Irish Farrier presented to an English Nobleman, couched in phraseology which had suggested the Toast that would be offered. It ran as follows:

"'To curing your honor's mare (until she died, 12s 13d."

Mr. Dew then proposed: "The monetary system of the United States; cured to death by Doctor Jackson—*Alas poor Yorick!*"

Not Bad.—Bennett's Herald, N. Y., says that the National Theatre there advertises to take all city bills at par, and adds that the timid may by embracing this offer, "get rid of their troublesome notes, and have a chance of laughing away care to boot." "By gar," said a Frenchman, who was spelling out the notice, "dat is coot—I have forty dollar—ah, ah—I shall no lose my monies now."

Another Failure—"GLORIOUS TIMES."—We understand, says the New York Gazette, that the Purser at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, has stopped payment, i. e. that he could not get money to pay the workmen yesterday, save the "pet bank" paper or Jackson currency, which would not be received by those hardy sons of Neptune, who have been promised naught save "silver and gold."

New Banks are springing up, all over the city. The hotel keepers, &c. &c. issue tickets for 6¼ cents, 12½ cents and 25 cents, payable in pies, oysters, small beer, &c. We have just seen an emission by our neighbors Earle & Fossett, of the Bank Coffee House, which promises good eating and drinking. We have great confidence in their paper.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The express mail of yesterday afternoon from the South, brings information that Commodore Dallas, commander of our naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has thought it his duty, on examining into the circumstances of the capture of the Mexican national brig Gen. Urrea, by the U. S. ship Natchez, to give orders for the immediate release of the captured vessel.—*Nat. Int.*

Special Session of the Legislature.—It will be seen, by the Proclamation of the Governor, in this day's paper, that the Legislature is to convene on the 12th day of June next, to take into consideration the exigencies of the times, as connected with the currency.—*Richmond Whig.*

Origin of "Dun."—The expression to *dun* for a debt, is supposed to have arisen from the name of a famous sheriff's officer, in the reign of Henry VII. named Joseph Dun. This man was so very dexterous, that it was usual when any one refused to pay a debt, to say to the creditors, "Why don't you *dun* him?" that is too say, why don't you send Dun to him?—*Eng. paper.*

Origin of Fashion.—Grandpa, where do people get their fashions from?' 'Why from Boston.' 'Well, where do the Boston folks get them from?' 'From England.' Ah, and where do the English get them?' From France.' 'And where do the French get them from?' 'Why—why, right straight from the devil—there, now stop your noise!'

University of North Carolina.

Raleigh, April 15th, 1837.

Sir: The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, consider it alike due to the community and the Institution, that correct information with respect to its present condition and future prospects, should be generally disseminated throughout the State. They have determined, therefore, to address a copy of this Communication to such gentlemen as may be supposed most likely to take an interest in the subject to which it relates, with the hope that more attention may be attracted to the College. They entertain the opinion, that upon every principle by which enlightened communities can be supposed to be influenced, they have a right to ask this much of the intelligence of this State; and they wish to be considered as asking no more. If the claims of the University to public patronage cannot be sustained, on a fair examination of the comparative advantages offered by the most respectable Colleges in the country, they do not desire to be regarded as its situation.

Whether the maintenance of at least one Literary Institution of high character, wherever may be the expense required to sustain it, is not essential to the interest and reputation of the State, is a consideration which may be properly addressed to the Legislature, but is entitled to little weight with a Parent anxious to secure the best opportunities for *his* son. With him the enquiry will be, not what the University should be, but what it is. To give a full and fair answer to this question, is the only object of this Communication.

The local situation of the village of Chapel Hill, is too well known to render description necessary. The salubrity of the climate has been most satisfactorily ascertained by the experience of more than forty years; and now it is very certain that it is not surpassed in this respect, by the most favored villages among the Mountains. The College edifices are well arranged, and sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of any number of Students that can be reasonably expected, or perhaps desired, to resort to the Institution. The three main buildings are now undergoing extensive and thorough repairs. The new Chapel will be completed in season for the commencement Exercises of June. A Hall of the same dimensions will be speedily erected near the opposite end of the South Building, which is designed to perpetuate the name of the late venerable President of the University, and to afford the requisite space for the Laboratory, Philosophical Chamber, and Library, upon a scale corresponding with the character, and adapted to the wants of the Institution. In the mean time, arrangements will be made for the proper improvement of the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and gradual increase of the Library.

The attention of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has not been confined, however, to the mere improvement of the College edifices, and the increase of the Library and apparatus. These things are unimportant in themselves, but are entitled to little consideration in comparison with the advantages to be derived from able, diligent and faithful instruction in the several departments of learning, and an impartial and enlightened administration of the laws of the College. They entertain the opinion, that the gentlemen who are at present charged with the performance of these arduous and important duties, will disappoint no reasonable expectations which may be entertained of them in all these respects. The Faculty consists of a President who is Professor of National and Constitutional Law, a Professor of Chemistry, a Professor of Ancient Languages, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a Professor of Modern Languages and two Tutors.

The system of studies which is extensive and believed to be well arranged, extends through a period of four years, on the completion of which the Student who sustains an approved examination receives the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The studies of the several classes are prosecuted in the following order, viz:

FRESHMAN CLASS—*First Session* (commencing six weeks after the fourth Thursday of June)—Livy (Folsom's edition,) Algebra, English Grammar, Greece Majora (Cyropædia, Anabasis, and Palymenes.)

Second Session (commencing four weeks after the 15th of December)—Virgil's Georgics, Cicero's Orations, Greca Majora (Herodotus, Thucydides, Ælian and Memorabilia of Socrates,) Geometry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—*First Session*—Greca Majora (the Orators,) Horace, Gould's edition, (Odes and first book of Satires,) Exercises in making Latin, Analytical Trigonometry, with practical examples, Logarithms and Mensuration.

Second Session—Horace completed except the Art of Poetry, Homer's Iliad, Cicero continued, Navigation and Surveying, Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry, Modern Geography revised.

JUNIOR CLASS—*First Session*—Analytical Geometry Mechanical Philosophy, Cicero's Philosophical Works and Quinctilian, Greca Majora, (vol. 2, Homer's Odyssey) Rhetoric, Exercises in Latin Composition, French throughout the session.

Second Session—Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanical Philosophy completed, Chronology, Greek Tragedy, Cicero's Philosophical Works and Epistles, Rhetoric completed, Exercises in Latin Construction, Elements of History, French throughout the session.

SENIOR CLASS—*First Session*—Chemistry and Mineralogy, Technology, Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Greca Majora, (the Tragedians) Horace's Art of Poetry, Exercises in Latin Construction, Astronomy, French.

Second Session—Chemistry, Geology and Natural History, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, National and Constitutional Law, Astronomy, Tacitus, Greca Majora continued, (the Tragedians) Exercises in Latin and Greek Construction, French Composition and Declamation are attended to, throughout the whole collegiate course. Instructions in the Spanish Language will be given to those who desire it. All the Classes are required to attend Divine Worship in the Chapel on Sunday at 11 A. M. and in the evening, to recite on the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, and on the Historical parts of the Old and New Testament.

Applicants for admission into the Freshman Class, are required to sustain a satisfactory examination on the Grammar of the English, Latin and Greek Languages, including Latin Prosody, Mair's Introduction, Cæsar's Commentaries, (5 Books) Ovid's Metamorphoses, Gold's edition, (extracts from the first six books) Virgil's Bucolics and six books of the Æneid, Sallust, Greek Testament, (St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles) Greca Minora or Greek Reader, Arithmetic, (Emerson's 3d part) and Worcester's Elements of Ancient and Modern Geography.

The Executive Committee beg leave to urge upon Parents and Instructors, the importance of an earnest and thorough compliance with these requisitions. It is a fact which ought not to be disguised, that those Colleges at the North which have received the largest share of Southern patronage, have within a few years past so far relaxed in their terms of admission, as in effect to offer a premium of the most seductive character to many of our youth, for the desertion of our domestic Institutions. This system, to our most faithful and meritorious of the preparatory Schools will mainly produce the most pernicious results. The Pupil assumes impatient of the restraints of School and of the gradual steps, absolutely necessary to fit him for receiving a Collegiate Education with advantage, elopes and presents the offered of his Teacher to secure accurate and solid Scholarship, and pants for a premature enjoyment of the freedom of College life. The consequence is soon perceived. He is sent to a distance from his natural guardians and becomes his own master, when he most needs the control and supervision of the Grammar School. His solvency and half finished preparation, prevents him from ever being able to prosecute a course of College Studies with comfort to himself, or to rank with his better prepared Classmates, and after a brief struggle, dissatisfied with a standing below mediocrity, he becomes almost invariably careless and idle and dissipated. Unless this course of policy is promptly and vigorously checked by the combined efforts of Parents and Teachers, Colleges and Grammar Schools will become alike degraded and worthless. If the foundation of Education be radically defective, it is idle to expect that the superstructure can be perfect. He who supposes that the appropriate functions of the preparatory Teacher, either will or can be faithfully discharged at College, should desire the immediate demolition of all the Academies in the country.

The requisite measures have been adopted to confine the expenses of education within the most reasonable limits. The Steward's Hall has been thoroughly repaired, and though no Student is required to board there, it will be so managed as to compel the boarding house keepers to charge no more than reasonable prices. Upon this subject, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE can give parents and guardians, the most confident assurance, that the necessary expenses of a Student do not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including clothes and pocket money. Some spend less: the expenditures of a majority exceed this amount, but a larger sum, is not essential either to the comfort or reputation of any one. Under the existing laws of the Institution, it is utterly impossible that a prodigal expenditure of money can be made by a Student, without the culpable connivance of his Parent or Guardian. If it should ever occur therefore, no blame can be attached to the Institution, and the sufferer will be entitled to no commiseration.

By the Revised Laws of the State, it has been made an indictable offence to sell wines or spirituous liquors to a Student, or to sell him goods upon CREDIT, without the written permission of a member of the Faculty. A Student on his arrival is required to deposite all his funds in the hands of the Bursar. No expenditure is permitted but under his direction, and an account without any charge for this service, is rendered to his Parent or Guardian, at the end of the session. By an Ordinance of the Executive Committee adopted in July last, any Student who shall contract a debt without the consent of the Bursar, will be dismissed, and the same penalty is attached to the payment by the Guardian of a debt so contracted.

An Act of Assembly passed in 1826 declared that all contracts made with a Student of the University, by any person should be void. No one therefore, is under any obligation, either legal or moral, to pay a debt of this character, and a more valuable or acceptable service can scarcely be rendered to the Institution, than an invariable refusal to do so under any circumstances.

In addition to these salutary regulations, the Faculty are authorized in all cases, when the applicant is a native of the State, sustains a fair moral character, and upon examination is believed to possess the requisite mental endowments, natural and acquired, and is unable to pay the Tuition Fees, to admit him into any Class, for which he may be prepared, without charge either for Tuition or room-rent.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to state that although the patronage extended to the University, is in no degree commensurate with the resources and intelligence of the State, there is gratifying evidence, that the Institution is growing in the confidence and affection of the community. The aggregate number of Students at present is but eighty-five. Of this number however, more than forty are members of the Freshman Class. No instance is known since the foundation of the College of so large a number of admissions into either of the Classes. It will be readily perceived, that a like number of applicants for admission at the approaching Commencement, would make very favorable change in the aspect of our affairs.

In conclusion, the COMMITTEE beg leave to remark, that in the respects in which the citizens of North-Carolina can be regarded at least true to themselves, the most striking is the almost universal description to undervalue our own Institutions and our own citizens. An examination of the Catalogues of the Colleges of other States, will shew that quite as large a number of young men from this State are acquiring Collegiate education abroad, as at home. If by so doing, they were enjoying decidedly superior advantages, their course would be entitled to marked commendation. How far this is the case, two statements of well ascertained authenticity may enable the public to decide.

There is no instance known during a series of years, where a young man of regular standing in this Institution, has not been admitted into the same Class of any other College, to which he may have applied. A more remarkable fact is, that three young gentlemen who commenced their Collegiate course with the present Senior Class in the University, and prosecuted their studies through the most difficult part of the system, are, it is understood, to graduate in the course of the present year, one at a Western, a second at a Southern, and a third at a Northern Institution, of well established reputation—each one receiving the highest distinction in his Class.

It is clear to a demonstration, therefore, that our young men are not compelled to go abroad, to obtain an education in all respects equal to that given in the best Institutions in the United States; and that it is not necessary to make any sacrifice upon the altar of State pride, in order to remain at home. That many advantages, aside from the learning acquired at College, would result from the formation of lasting friendships and associations which would grow up among those who are to constitute no small proportion of our future rulers, by the patronage of a State Institution, no one can doubt. It is not less clear, that many evils,

the nature of which it is not necessary to explain, might be avoided by the adoption of that course, upon the part of Parents and Guardians, upon this subject, which seems to be demanded, no less by interest than by patriotism.

E. B. DUDLEY, Ca'n.
T. D. BENEHAN,
D. CAMERON,
C. L. HINTON,
CHAS. MANLY,
E. M. SAUNDERS. } Ex. Committee.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE WAR UPON THE CURRENCY—ITS COMMENCEMENT AND ISSUE.

We would call particular attention to the facts developed in the following article, which presents a view of the whole course of the Executive in relation to the Currency—showing its original plan of substituting a local paper Currency for the Currency of the U. S. Bank; the admitted failure of that plan; the late afterthought of a Metallic Currency, and the admissions of the Executive that it has destroyed the Currency, and done "little" towards introducing another. We give the history of the whole process as it is furnished by the documents of the Executive Department. Such a series of failures, frauds and falsehoods, broken promises and exploded experiments, as are exhibited in the following paragraphs, disgraces the diplomatic history of no other administration, popular or despotic, that has ever fallen under our observation.

THE PRETENDED EVIL TO BE REMEDIED.

1829.

"It must be admitted by all that it (the U. S. Bank) has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."—*Andrew Jackson.*

Augmentation of Executive Power the Real object.

"I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a national one (Bank) founded upon the *credit of the Government and its revenues*, might not be devised which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were EXPECTED to result from the present Bank."—*Ib.*

1830.

Hint of an Executive Bank and the Substitute for U. S. Bills.

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks."—*Andrew Jackson.*

[Here is the original plan. Not a syllable of the Metallic Currency in either of these messages. This part of the Humbug was entirely an afterthought. The original plan was to substitute a Government Bank for the Bank of the U. S., and to furnish the people with a Paper Currency of the local Banks.]

1831.

"Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the U. S. as at present organized, * * I leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives."—*A. Jackson.*

[Their representatives accordingly investigated the subject, and re-chartered the Bank.]

1832.

The Act Premature

"Whatever interest or influence has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive Department, by which present action is deemed premature."—*Andrew Jackson's Veto.*

[And this after the subject had been three times brought to the attention of Congress by the Executive itself.]

"Neither upon the propriety of present action, nor upon the provision of this act, was the Executive consulted."—*ib.*

[It is a singular fact that the phrase Metallic Currency, or Better Currency, does not occur in the Veto Message, nor is there the slightest intimation that the Executive contemplated at that time any other substitute for the bills of the United States Bank than the paper currency of the local banks.]

Removal of the Deposites first suggested.

"Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in that institution (U. S. Bank) may be regarded as *entirely safe*; but as his LIMITED POWER may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the *attention of Congress*, under the FIRM BELIEF that it is worthy of their SERIOUS INVESTIGATION. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is NO LONGER A SAFE DEPOSITORY OF THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE."

[Here is a wanton and deliberate attack by the Executive on the credit of an institution which was the disbursing agent of the Government, held millions of its revenue, and in which the Government was a stockholder to the amount of 7,000,000 dollars. The confidential agent of the Treasury, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank, reported almost simultaneously to the Department, that "neither the solvency of the Bank nor the security of the Deposites would admit of a doubt." Congress was satisfied that the pretended apprehensions of the President were unfounded; and that his charges were made without regard even to that "apparent veracity" which all public men should study to preserve. The House, therefore, by a vote of 109 to 46, declared that the Government Deposites were safe in the Bank of the United States.]

1832.

It is a remarkable fact that the message of 1833 of President Jackson, in its paragraphs on the Bank Question, like all the previous messages from 1829, makes no reference to a *Metallic Currency*—and contemplates no other substitute for the currency of the U. S. Bank than the PAPER CURRENCY OF THE LOCAL BANKS. The long report of Mr. Secretary Taney, apologetic for the removal of the Deposites, makes no reference to a METALLIC CURRENCY, and promises nothing but a ☞ BETTER CURRENCY to be furnished by the *State Banks*.☜

We copy from the report of MY Secretary a development of the plans of the Executive.

"It is well understood that the superior credit heretofore enjoyed by the notes of the U. S. Bank, was not founded on any particular confidence in its management or solidity. It was occasioned altogether by the agreement on behalf of the public in the act of incorporation, to receive them in all payments to the United States; and it was this pledge on the part of the Government which gave general currency to the notes payable at remote branches. The same engagements, in favor of any other monied institution would give its notes equal credit, and make them equally convenient for the purposes of commerce."

[To wit—the same engagements in favor of the *Pets*—would make the notes of a Buffalo, Natchez or New Orleans branch worth one hundred cents on the dollar in Boston. Why does not the Government make such engagements?]

"But this obligation on the part of the United States"—the Secretary continues, "will cease when the charter expires; and as soon as this happens *all* the outstanding notes of the Bank will lose the peculiar value they now possess and the notes payable at distant places become as *much depreciated as the notes of the local Banks.*"

[Not only is this not the case—but all the bills of the U. S. Bank have been at a premium in every part of the country; while the local bills have been at a discount in many places of from 5 to 25 per cent. What would a bill of a Western Pet Bank be worth in this city, compared with a bill of the same nominal amount of the old or new Bank of the U. S.]

Again let MY Secretary speak the views of the President:—"The *State Banks* can, I have no doubt, furnish a *general circulating medium*, quite as *uniform* in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States. ☞ PROBABLY MORE so."☜

"By agreements among themselves to *honor each other's notes and drafts*, they are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States and will afford facilities to commerce, and in the business of Domestic Exchanges quite equal to any which the community heretofore enjoyed."

Not a syllable thus far from the President or MY Secretary, of a metallic currency. The only proposed substitute for the currency of the United States Bank is the paper currency of the local Banks. And this was the fifth year of the warfare on the National Bank.

1834.

The expositions that were made by the Whig members of Congress during the session of 1833-34, demonstrated so clearly the incompetency of the State Banks to furnish a sound and uniform currency, that the Executive was compelled to shift its ground, and the next rising of the curtain was to the first scene of the gold humbug.

First Hint of a Metallic Currency.

"The progress of our Gold Coinage is creditable to the officers of the Mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of a general paper currency, should the State Banks be incapable of furnishing it."—*Jackson's Message of 34.*

[Here is the first intimation of any doubt on the part of the Executive of the ability of the State Banks to furnish a suitable Paper Currency for the country; and here is the first indistinct and vague hint of a specie currency. It is only a virtual admission of the failure of the First Experiment.]

1835.

The Message of 1835 repeats the assertion that the Bank of the United States had not furnished the country, with a sound currency, but withdraws the doubts of the capacity of the State Banks, and asserts point blank that they have supplied the "wants of the community in relation to Exchange and Currency as well as they have ever been before." It asserts also in the most unqualified manner, that the "circulating medium has been greatly improved."

This message is the first document of the administration in which the metallic currency cuts any distinguished figure. In this paper he says that if Congress will do so and so—and four and twenty State Legislatures will do so and so—"it is *apparent* that *Gold* and *Silver* will become the principal circulating medium." Congress and four and twenty State Legislatures did not agree with the General, and the consequence is what we have seen, the destruction of a *sound and uniform currency* and the substitution of an unsound and fluctuating currency in the paper of the local banks.

1836.

We have traced the documentary history of the warfare on the Bank from its commencement in 1829, when the attack was made on the express ground that the "Bank failed to establish a sound and uniform currency."

This currency it was proposed to improve by substituting the better paper Currency of the local banks; and this remained for five years the policy of the administration.

As the community became aware by reflection and experience that these banks could not furnish a general circulating medium, and that they did not, as per agreement, "honor each others notes and drafts," it became necessary to make still another promise—to furnish a substitute for the substitute which had been given us for the currency of the U. S. Bank. And how is it with this substituted substitute? After eight years of incessant and harrassing interference with the currency, what has been attained by President Jackson's own showing? Let the message of 1836 speak for him.

"Although various dangers to our republican institutions have been obviated by the failure of that Bank to extort from the Government a renewal of its charter, it is obvious that little has been accomplished, except a salutary change of public opinion, towards restoring to the country the sound currency provided by the Constitution."

And how much is that little? And what is that salutary change in public opinion?

1. Three hundred and fifty-seven new banks have been created. 2. One hundred and seventy-nine millions have been added to the banking capital. 3. The circulation of paper money has increased $123,500,000. Loans and discounts have been increased $398,000,000.

And this is the marvellous good for which we endured so much! This is the result for which we have passed through so much suffering, and are now the witnesses of such wide spread devastation! And the Executive looks calmly on—exulting in its iniquities—rejoicing in the ruin it has caused—and appealing for the justification of its measures to the motives that induced them, and the ☞"happy consequences"☜ in which they have resulted.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we have received further intelligence of the Better Currency—the "improved circulating medium"—of which General Jackson so learnedly discourses in his messages. The Safety Fund and Deposite Banks in New York have suspended Specie Payments. This is the *finale*—the *denouement* of the Gold Humbug. General Jackson's "*humble efforts*" for the restoration of the *Constitutional Currency*—have compelled the Banks to suspend Specie Payments, and have literally cursed the country with a currency of Rags. Truly did Daniel Webster say in the memorable session of '33-'34—"I would say to every honest man every where, who wishes by honest means to gain an honest living—Beware of wolves in Sheep's clothing; whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the Public Currency, bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into Paper Money, stabs your interests and your happiness to the heart! And whoever has the wickedness to conceive and the hardihood to avow, a purpose to break down what has been found in forty years' experience essential to the protection of all interests by arraying one class against another, and by acting on such a principle as that the *poor always hate the rich*, shows himself the reckless enemy of all. An enemy to his whole country, to all classes, and to every man in it, he deserves to be marked especially as the POOR MAN'S CURSE."

OHIO AGAINST THE WORLD!!!—*Double Deuces.*—The wife of Mr. Ephraim Knoles of Union Township, Ross county, was safely delivered, a few days since, of *four daughters* at a birth. The children are said to be doing well. Mrs. Knoles is in her forty-sixth year and had previously given birth to *thirteen children*. Mrs. K. has been visited by most of the *married* ladies in the neighborhood, and 'tis thought that her good fortune is likely to create some dissatisfaction among them.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

A good story is told of a stranger in Paris, who was standing lately at the door of the Opera Comique, waiting for admission. He felt a hand placed on his watch pocket, and immediately found that his watch was not there. Turning round to the person behind him, and seizing him by the arm, he ordered him to return his watch. The man immediately gave him a watch and disappeared. On returning home after the performance, the stranger was much astonished to find his watch hanging up in his room. He had forgotten to take it with him, and had received from the thief the watch of some other person, which had just been stolen.

Laconical.—Miss S. S.—Will you please conjugate the word *love*, as a verb in the subjunctive mood, present tense, first person singular, also in the indicative mood, first future tense, second person singular, and send *me* an answer. P. H.

SIR:—The word *love*, when conjugated as you request, will read as follows:

Subjunctive mood, If I love,
Indicative mood, Wilt thou love.

ANSWER—With all my heart. S. S.

From the New Orleans slip 21st May.

The schooner Lady Hope, Captain Amant, arrived from Matamoras, bringing the following important intelligence.

The passengers on board the Lady Hope affirm that the crews and passengers of the Julius Cæsar, and Champion had been tried for PIRACY, CONDEMNED and IMPRISONED!!! The Texan schr. Independence had been captured and carried into Vera Cruz. Captain Wheelwright, of the Independence, was severely wounded, having part of his abdomen shot away by a cannon ball; he was not expected to survive.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 22.

We received yesterday from our correspondent, papers of Tompico, to the 6th, and of the city of Mexico of 1st May, inclusive.

The Mexican Cabinet was organized on the 24th April, and the following were sworn in as ministers of departments: Gen. Mariano Michelena, as Minister of War; Manuel de la Penay Pena, of the Interior, and Joaquin Lebrija, of Finances. Angel Maria Morales was also sworn in as Councillor of State.

General Guadaloupe Victoria has been appointed military commandant of the department of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Vicente Filasola arrived at Matamoras on the 5th inst., and will have a command in the expedition against Texas.

The American vessels which had been detained at Brassos St. Jago under pretence of the acts of the sloop of war Natchez, received permission from the commander of the army of the North to proceed to sea.

The Gazette of Tampico of the 29th April contains the following details relative to the capture of the Texian schooner Independence:

"Last evening arrived and anchored off by the Brassos St. Jago, the brigs of war Libertador and Vincedor de Alamen, under the orders of the commander of the squadron, with their prize, the Texian schooner of war Independence, which was bravely defended before she was taken, and her Captain severely wounded by a ball in the abdomen. In this vessel was made prisoner Wm. H. Wharton, who was proceeding to the U. States as Minister Plenipotentiary. Among the cannon found on board the Texian schooner was one eight pounder, lost some time since at San Jacinto. It was considered by the Texians as one of their chief trophies. The prisoners have been treated with generosity by the express order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, who directed that the wounded Captain and Mr. Wharton should be carried to head-quarters."

A letter from Matamoras, received by the Lady Hope, to a citizen of this place, reports that President Bustamente was occupied in collecting all the letters and other documents forming the correspondence between the President of the United States and Gen. Santa Anna, and those relative to Texas. Bustamente, says the letter, intends that Santa Anna shall be tried, as a traitor, and undergo the punishment that may be awarded to him.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

By the arrival this morning of the bark Ann Eliza, Captain Bisco, from Vera Cruz, we learn that the vessel was seized on the 27th of April, and the Capt. and mate taken on board of the Mexican man-of-war Iturbide, by order of the Commandant-General Victoria. This was said to have been in consequence of the capture of the Mexican brig of war Gen. Urrea, on the 17th of April, by the United ship Natchez. The Ann Eliza was liberated on the evening of the 1st of May.—[*N. Y. Post, May 27.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 15.

A FACT.—Two seamen, of the United States Navy, who have just been paid off in bank bills, offered the same this morning to pay their board bill, and the bills were refused! The keeper of the sailor's boarding house being inexorable, the poor fellows were obliged to sell their bills at TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT to obtain specie to meet the demand. What a shame!

ANOTHER.—We saw a merchant this morning, who was obliged to pay ten per cent premium for specie, to meet a custom house engagement. He did so and paid his duties. Being entitled to debenture, he was obliged to take a check upon one of the deposite banks. He presented the check, demanded the specie—AND IT WAS REFUSED! We saw the check, and had the statement from his own lips.

Another Humbug!—A correspondence has recently been published in various "democratic" journals, on the subject of the next Presidency, purporting to be between "several highly respectable gentlemen of Louisville" and Thomas Humbug Benton. The Louisville Journal informs us that the whole thing is a *hoax*, got up by two Whig *boys*, who signed their own and three other fictitious names to the letter sent to the author of the East Room Epistle. "Solitary and alone, *they* put the ball in motion," which so tickled the vanity of the Great Chapel Hill Expunger. The little urchins (says the Louisville paper, very truly,) should be taught greater respect for democratic dignity, by having black lines drawn across their backs.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The identical ship in which Captain Cook circumnavigated the Globe, is now lying at New York. She was originally called the *Endeavour*; but after passing through many scenes and changes, now goes by the name of the *Reubens*, and belongs to Antwerp, whence she has arrived at New York with a cargo of rye.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The surveys for this road are in progress on the entire line, from this place to Lexington in Kentucky. Brigades of Engineers are engaged on it in all the States through which the road will run. All the lines which have been proposed in this State, between the Catawba river and the ridge south of the Saluda, are now under examination, and will be fully surveyed before October, so that the claims of each will be presented to the meeting of the Stockholders, which will be held at Flat Rock in that month. Maj. M'Neel, the Chief Engineer, is now exploring the various routes on this side of the Blue Ridge, and Capt. Williams, the Associate Engineer, is directing the surveys.—*Columbia Telescope.*

In allusion to certain reports which have been for some time prevalent, a writer in the last Nashville Union says, "by authority," that Gen. Jackson has not suffered the loss of a cent by the failure of Messrs. Yeatman, Woods & Co. neither has he had any dealings with their bank for several years; and that so far from his having loaned his name to a relative, connected with land speculations, to the amount of $300,000, he had not loaned his name to any individual, for that or any purpose. Nothing is said about the protested draft of $6000, and we therefore presume that rumor is true.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

There is one thing which the strongest friend of the administration must admit: and that is, that whether the measure of the general government have or have not had a tendency to create and augment the pecuniary embarrassments of the nation, they have *certainly not resulted in the benefits promised by their authors!* They have not given us a more uniform currency: they have not equalized exchanges: they have not banished paper money from circulation: they have not "restored the constitutional currency of gold and silver"—and, judging from the past operation of these measures and the present aspect of things, we fear that there is very little prospect that they can ever accomplish these results. Is it not time, then, to abandon them? We should return to the "old paths" in which we found safety and prosperity, and forever hereafter close our ears to the voice of the charmer, who would induce us to hazard new experiments, charm he never so wisely.—*ib.*

We are told by N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that, between the 1st of January and the 4th of May, the circulation of the Banks of that city was reduced from $8,155,000, to $4,930,000, or three-eighths of the whole amount: and that from the 1st of January to the 10th of May, the circulation of the country Banks in the State of New York was reduced from $12,161,000, to $9,000,000, or nearly a quarter—making a total reduction of $6,084,000 out of $20,616,000 in a little more than four months. No wonder that the monetary system is in a spasmodic state when the banks are all compelled so largely to contract their issues.

A most melancholy and affecting scene was witnessed yesterday by many of our citizens. The corpses of a whole family were brought up from Sullivan's Island for interment,—those of Mr. *Leavitt*, his lady and two children, the elder not more than four or five years of age, who were drowned off Sullivan's Island beach, as we yesterday reported.

As they were riding on the edge of the surf, their gig was unexpectedly precipitated into a deep channel—to the very brink of which, the very tracks of the wheels were traced. The accident was witnessed by a fisherman, who had observed them rising leisurely a few seconds before. On looking back to the place he saw nothing but "the horse" struggling. He hastened to the spot, seized the reins, and as he led the horse ashore and the gig rose to the surface, perceived two of the bodies swept out of it by the waves. The bodies were recovered in a short time, and there was hope for some time of resuscitating one of the children, which was yet warm, when taken from the water.—*Charleston Mercury* 25th inst.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.—The Philadelphia Herald of Tuesday, in noticing the proceedings of this body, says: "The Assembly had yesterday under consideration some matters of great importance to their constituents, and which are likely to affect materially their prosperity. The most important question now under discussion is a proposition to abrogate the plan adopted by this body in 1801, for the union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the same Church and under the same Pastor, and which has ever since been acted upon. This proposition, as might be expected, elicited much warm and interesting debate. The proposition to annul the plan was carried in the affirmative.

An affray occured *at the Circus*, in Columbia, week before last, between some of the College Students and a few Irishmen, in which, one of the latter lost his life, by the stab of a knife from one of the students. From the account which we have received of the occurrence, the student acted only on the defensive. But the Circus is a place where he ought not to have been.

A hard Alternative.—The Globe calls on the Pet Banks to resume specie payments, or give up their trust. They may try and resume, but they cannot give up their trust. It aint there.—[*N. Y. Sun.*

Charlotte:

Friday, June 9, 1837.

☞ *Our University.*—We invite particular attention to the letter of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, which will be found on our first page.—We clearly think it a duty which every North Carolinian owes to himself and to the State, to encourage every thing, which in the nature of the case, is to be well obtained within ourselves as in an enlightening State. But unfortunately it is too much the case with us all, that what is procured from abroad has more charms for us than what we can obtain at home, and consequently, our University, Mechanics, and even the Printer, is neglected and overlooked, not because we are incapable of rendering nearly the same advantages, but because there is a greater consequence attached to the fact of being educated from home by the wealthy few," (and we are all disposed to "ape fashions as they fly,") than because greater benefits are derived from the change. We hope this great error will be abandoned by our citizens, and we do hope they will not only liberally encourage our University hereafter, *if* its claims can be established, on a fair examination of the comparative advantages afforded by the most respectable colleges in the country, but every thing else that has a tendency to raise the character of our State.

☞ *Branch Mint of the U. S.*—We observed the other day that the machinery, &c. for the Branch Mint in this place, had arrived, and hands will be put up in a few days. The building makes quite a neat appearance, the rough-cast being nearly or entirely completed. From what we can learn there will be no falling off in the supply of Gold, as more attention is now paid to the working of the surface mines than formerly—this may reasonably be expected from the low price of cotton. We hope when the Mint goes into operation it may have the effect to make more plentiful—it is very scarce and extremely hard to get at now. In Georgia it is stated that as soon as the Mint there goes into operation that the dollar will increase in value 5 per cent. In this place we understand it is now worth 5 per cent, and when the Mint commences operations it will rise in value. We copy the following article from the Dahlonega (Ga.) Recorder relative to the Branch Mint in that place:

Branch Mint of the U. S.—It is with the greatest pleasure we announce to the public this week, the arrival of the Machinery designed for the use of the Branch Mint of the United States at this place. It is a much more complicated and massive machinery than we had expected. The entire machinery necessary for coining, weighs upwards of *fifty thousand pounds*, and cost the Government for its transportation from Augusta to this place, upwards of one thousand dollars. The building, however, we regret to say cannot be ready for its reception before the latter part of the coming summer. The undertakers, although unable to complete it within the time limited in their contract, deserve much praise for their perseverance and industry. The continued rains during the last summer, and the early freezing weather last fall, which continued so late this spring, constitute the main cause of the delay in its completion. When it is completed and the coining process put under way, Dahlonega will, beyond all manner of doubt, become one of the most desirable as well as pleasant little villages in the back woods of Georgia. But it is supposed by many intelligent people, who seem to be possessed of much knowledge in relation to the various resources of the country, that so soon as the Mint shall have commenced, the mines will have been extended of their invaluable metals. This we assert, is erroneous. The mineral resources of this country never did hold out more flattering inducements to the industrious, than at the present important crisis in the monied world. It is generally admitted, that there was less labor engaged in mining business in this country during the past year, than any one since the discovery of the mines, and yet the purchase of the bullion at the Branch of the Darien Bank at this place nearly equalled that of any previous year. The whole amount of Gold bullion extracted from the Gold mines in the gold region of Georgia, during the past year, as near as we can ascertain with any degree of certainty, is largely upwards of two hundred thousand pennyweights. And, strange as it may seem, the labor of the present year will yield nearly as much as that of the last. And so soon as the Mint shall go into operation, the Gold bullion will increase in value about 5 per cent. Under the present embarrassed condition of the country, would it not be the interest of the cotton planters, whose energies have been strained to the last extremity, for the last year or two in "making cotton to buy negroes with, and buying negroes to make cotton," to engage a portion of their slave force in the Mines, where they could be assured it would yield them 80 cents per day to the hand at the lowest calculation?

☞ *Printers' Convention.*—It has been proposed by one or two of the Editors in this State that, as Editors in some of the other States have held Conventions for the purpose of raising and establishing the prices of printing, the Editors in this State should do likewise. As far as we are concerned we agree heartily to the proposal, for we believe there is no State in the Union where printers stand more in need of such an arrangement for their own; and although we are not certain of being able to attend, we are willing to be governed by any rule established by a Convention. What say you all gentlemen?

☞ The Boston Atlas says that *Constitutional* Currency is merely a typographical error. The General intended to promise us the restoration of the *Continental* Currency. We are fast coming to it.

☞ *The Taxes, &c.*—It has been observed no doubt by our readers that the Sheriff of this County advertises that the State Tax must be paid in *Specie or North Carolina notes.* This has brought him under the displeasure of some persons, unacquainted with his reasons for requiring a particular kind of money for Taxes. As an act of justice to our Sheriff, and to exonerate him from all blame, we give publicity to the following extract of a letter from the Clerk of the Treasury Department of this State, notifying him what kind of money will be necessary to pay the State Tax:

"*Treasury Department, May 18, 1837.*

"Sir: In the absence of the Treasurer, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. You are aware that the Treasurer can receive no money in the payment for Taxes, except such as our Banks receive on deposite, it will therefore be your duty to receive only such paper as is bankable here, to secure yourself from loss.

"Your respectful and ob't. serv't.

"S. BIRDSALL, C. T. D."

"J. McCONNAUGHEY, Esq."

☞ *The Merchants' Bank of Cherau.*—A committee of gentlemen, invited by the President and Directors of the Merchants' Bank of Cherau, to examine into its situation, have made a report. After noticing the causes which led to the suspension of specie payment by this Bank, which they consider not merely as a measure of irresistable necessity, but of imperious, paramount duty to its numerous debtors, they give the following expose as the present state of the Bank:

The capital stock of the Bank, originally one half this amount, has been enlarged as the wants of the community have called for it to about three years to $400,000 00

Its assets in receivable exchange mostly on New York and Charleston, 442,912 70

Notes discounted at Bank, 524,348 30

Cash balances in other Banks & in the hands of its agents abroad 61,164 00

Notes of other Banks, 14,967 50

Specie, 61,732 75

$1,104,425 34

Its liabilities are

For notes in circulation $388,805 00

Private deposites 84,323 58 673,128 58

Excess of assets over liabilities $451,296 76

By this expose it will be perceived that the bank is in possession of *funds* to the amount of more than $1,124,000 to pay their debt of $673,128, 128, nearly two dollars of means for one of debt. To satisfy us of the investment of this fund of over one million of dollars the bank officers politely gave us the amount of each bill, the name of the drawer, endorsers and acceptions, the amount of each discount note its drawer and securities, and we take pleasure in avowing our belief that no Bank or Institution in this country can exhibit a similar amount of debt in safer hands or better secured. Among the whole of its exchange and discount paper we found less than $20,000, on which the probability of loss preponderated over that of safety, and even on this amount the loss cannot be total. The bank has now, it is true, a considerable amount of permanent debt which we think may be enlarged before the next business season, to one hundred, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. By permanent debt we mean that which is not immediately available, but which is secured by paper due from six to eighteen months hence. But this is for the most part, well secured and will we think, ultimately be paid.

The capital stock of the bank having been paid in by the stockholders it follows thence, that the whole of the above excess $451,296 must be lost or squandered by the Bank before its bill-holders or depositors can suffer loss. And beyond this, they possess a still further security of $800,000, consisting in the individual liability of the stockholders under the charter, to an amount double the quantity of their stock. This gives to the public a cumulative fund of $1,913,425, which stands pledged for the payment of the Bank debt of $673,128. And apart from this, the community has, in our opinion an equally valuable guarantee in the wisdom and prudence which has hitherto marked the conduct of its affairs. With a power given by the charter, of extending its issues to $1,300,000, three times the amount of the capital stock, it will be seen that it has now in circulation but about $389,000, less than half that sum, and this amount daily diminishing, so that the late resolution of the Board, adhered to, not to extend its issues beyond their present amount, it follows, that the public can have no less security than it now has, without wilful fraud on the part of the Directors, which is not to be presumed or suspected—which security, amounts in our opinion to moral certainty of safety.

The following is the concluding part of the report. From this it appears that the Committee are disinterested individuals, who can certainly have no desire to deceive the public.

In conclusion we would remark that neither of us, is a Stockholder in the Bank, nor have we any other interest in its fate, than that which we possess in common with every member of the community, that an institution which we believe, on personal examination, to be sound to its very centre—an institution which has hitherto extended such generous and important facilities to the country at large—shall not suffer in the public confidence and credit, by a measure which has been taken, not of its own mere motion, but which has been forced upon it by causes beyond its own control, and in which it bears company with every similar institution in the country.

W. H. ROBBINS,
JOHN ELLERBE,
C. B. PEGUES,
WM. JOHNSON,
THO. SMITH.

Persons in this section of country can have no doubt now of the ability of this Bank to meet its liabilities.

☞ We published last week an account of a distressing steamboat accident, which happened a little below Natchez, by which 175 lives were lost. We since learn that this sad disaster was caused by a race between the Ben Sherrod and Prairie, and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power—*a barrel of Whiskey was placed on the deck for the use of the hands* during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated; and when the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passenger, who were all asleep in their berths. Thus it is that the lives of persons are put in jeopardy by the criminal practice of steamboat racing—and to aggravate the case *ardent spirits* are dealt out abundantly so as to render the crew careless of the danger to which they are exposed. Let the opponents of Temperance Societies read and reflect on the loss of life and misery which one barrel of Whiskey has been the means of causing.

☞ *The better Currency*—AGAIN.—In some of the Northern Cities where the "Constitutional Currency" has entirely disappeared, the Corporations, to supply its place as small change, have been compelled to resort to the issuing corporations tickets, significantly termed "*shin-plasters.*" The following is a copy of one of them, lately issued by the city of Philadelphia, which was *forwarded* to a friend of our in this town:

10 Cents. LOAN OF MAY 11, 1837. 10 Cents.

This is to certify, that there is due to the Bearer, from the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, the sum of Ten Cents, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum, payable May 12, 1838, and being part of a Loan of 130,000 dollars, authorised by an ordinance passed May 11, 1837.

F. FRALEY,
Ass't. City Treas'r.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1837.

A writer in the Commercial Herald good humoredly takes this "currency" off in the following lines.

From the Commercial Herald.

SHIN PLASTERS.

In a vision while sleeping, 'twas whispered to me
That American *Gold* no more should we see;
The Eagle no more would own us for its master,
But show in his claws the infernal Shin Plaster.

I sought me for one who would solve me the riddle,
And my eye it was pointed to Nicholas Biddle;
I asked him, he spoke not, his face showed disaster,
As he held out his hand with an infernal Shin Plaster.

I next cast my eye in the Safety Fund Bank,
Their faces all there looked gloomy and blank,
I offered a five, just to serve as a taster,
And for change did they give me infernal Shin Plasters.

The Government next my eye lit upon,
And through it I was pointed to Andrew Jackson,
With Tom Benton for tool, and the Gen'l. for master,
They have saddled upon us infernal Shin Plasters.

Farewell to the Eagle, the Dollar and Dimes,
They have vanished in *Glory* and died on its *chimes;*
Farewell to the Government—farewell to its master—
May they both be consumed in the smoke of
SHIN PLASTER.

☞ The following extract is copied from the Philadelphia Democratic Herald, a thoroughgoing Van Buren paper—whose editor lately nominated Thomas H. Benton for the Presidency—and until lately a strenuous advocate for the Treasury Circular: he even went so far as openly to threaten to turn against Mr. Van Buren in the event of its repeal. But seeing the distress that now pervades the whole country, he has honesty and candor enough to express himself in decided terms against it:

Specie Order, &c.—So long as the Iron-pressure of the times fell only upon the stock-jobber, the speculator, and monopolist, we had no *sympathy* for what was called the misfortunes of trade.—But when this calamity reaches to all extremities of the social system—when it strikes the shuttle from the hand of the weaver, the spade from the gripe of the laborer, the hammer from the arm of the smith, and takes from the mechanic the means of supporting his starving little ones, and his children and his wife cry aroud him in vain 'for bread,' and there is none to give them—then, we say, it is high time to *sympathise*—it is high time for the hands of the powerful to extend relief to the people, and wipe the tear from woman's melting eye. We will not stand in cold metaphysical apathy to realize in such a crisis as this. If the idea prevails generally that to rescind the "*specie order*" would restore plenty, comfort, and employment to the working people of this country—it ought to be rescinded. We are never proud of consistency, where consistency leads to public distress—to general calamity. The happiness of the people is the great object of government—and never let it be said of this, our free and glorious fabric of civil liberty—that to persevere in an impossible theory, the happiness of the American people was wantonly sacrificed. Never ought it to be said that the government of this country was so oppressive as to excite the execration and hatred of the people. It is for Mr. Van Buren to avert this, ere it be to late.

☞ Dr. Montgomery is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Wake district.—The Whigs have not named his opponent. A correspondent of the Raleigh Star signed "A Voter" suggests that the Whig party should support Western R. Gales for the office, provided he would acquiesce in the nomination. We have no doubt Mr. Gales would make a good representative, as he possesses the qualifications to enable him to fill the post with honor to himself and usefulness to his constituents.

In the Tarboro' district, the spoils party of Edgecomb have nominated Gen. L. D. Wilson as their candidate.

☞ *Mr. Webster.*—This gentleman, who is making a tour to the West, has been very flatteringly received by his friends on his route. On the 17th ult. at Maysville, Ky., he partook of a collation, and in answer to a complimentary toast made an appropriate Address, at the conclusion of which he gave the following sentiment, which was received with hearty cheers:

The *Kentucky Senators*, HENRY CLAY and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN—Ornaments to Kentucky—ornaments to the nation.

☞ The N. Y. correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer under date of May 23, says "having a little leisure to-day, I took a stroll in Pearl street, the great street of the dry goods people, and upon the quay, where the merchants do their business.—Last year, at this time, Pearl street was almost impassable, so crowded was it with boxes labelled for Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Georgia, and all the South, Southwest, and West. To-day, *I saw but one* SOLITARY BOX, and that was for North Carolina."

☞ We have received the first No. of a monthly periodical printed in New Salem, Randolph county, N. C., entitled "Temperance Advocate and Youth's Friend," edited by W. D. Wilson. It is quite a fair specimen. We heartily wish the editor success in his undertaking.

☞ *A Rumor.*—It is said (says the Richmond Whig,) that the Hon. W. C. Rives has written a letter recently to Martin Van Buren, informing him that he must alter his course, and disregard his pledge of "following in the footsteps" of the departed Chief, or he will find himself, in a very short time, in a small minority—that he must abandon the Gold Humbug and Treasury Order, or that he, the Hon., would be forced into the opposition.

☞ *The Next Congress.*—We subjoin, from the New York Express, a statement of the political complexion of the next Congress, as compared with the last, in the States already heard from:

	LAST CONGRESS. Whig.	V. B.	NEXT CONGRESS. Whig.	V. B.
Maine,	2	6	1	6
Vermont,	5	0	4	1
Massachusetts,	10	2	10	2
New York,	9	31	10	30
New Jersey,	0	6	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	10	18
Delaware,	1	0	1	0
South Carolina,	7	2	9	0
Georgia,	0	9	1	8
Louisiana,	2	1	2	1
Illinois,	0	3	0	3
Missouri,	1	1	0	2
Ohio,	10	9	11	8
New Hampshire,	0	5	0	5
Connecticut,	0	6	0	6
Virginia,	6	15	6	15
Arkansas,	0	1	0	1
	64	114	71	106

There are now to be elected, representatives from the following States:

Rhode Island,	August,	2
North Carolina,	do.	13
Tennessee,	do.	13
Kentucky,	do.	13
Alabama,	do.	5
Indiana,	do.	7
Maryland,	October,	8
Mississippi,	November,	2
Michigan,	do.	1
		64

Of which the Whigs have a fair chance, we think, of obtaining a sufficient number to constitute a majority.

Hail Storm.—One of the most tremendous hail storms ever witnessed in this climate, passed thro' a small section of Franklin county, a few miles below Louisburg, on Friday evening last. The hail in the road, where it had been a little drifted, was three feet deep; and some fields were so washed by the rain, that it could not be discovered what had been planted in them. Scarcely any of the soil that had been loosened by the plough was left on the declivities.—*Ral. Star.*

☞ *A Confession!*—A writer in the Natchez Courier of April 29, states that "the Vice President, R. M. Johnson, three days since, in a conversation with a friend, on board the steamboat North America, a few miles below Natchez, distinctly admitted that the present monied distress of the country is owing to the interference with the currency by the government. He regretted that such interference had taken place, and said that it ought never to have been done."

☞ A writer in the New York Gazette states that Martin Van Buren, in a letter from Albany, to Gen. Jackson, *suggested the Specie Circular*, and that when Gen. J. retired to Tennessee, hearing that Van Buren might be induced, by the daily accumulating evidences of its unpopularity, to repeal it, he left this letter with the Kitchen Cabinet, with directions that it should be published, if Van should fail to "walk in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

"It is probable," says the N. Y. Evening Post, a Van Buren paper, "that when Congress are called together, they WILL FIND THE TREASURY EMPTY." This is certainly the most probable probability that we have recently met with.—(*Boston Atlas.*

Specie Circular.—One hundred and forty-one members of the House of Representatives of the United States, directed by law the repeal of the Specie Circular. ONE man alone declares that it shall not be done, and it is not done, and yet we call this a *free and a representative Government!!*

Vice-President Johnson is in New Orleans.—The papers of that City congratulate him that, in the midst of the Commercial desolation that surrounds him, he has a rare opportunity of witnessing the effects of the favorite measures of his favorite Administration.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The Springfield Republican says that one of the Carpet Factories at Thompsonville, was considerably burnt, and came near being consumed, one night last week, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of oiled cotton waste, in a barrel in the basement story.

The 21st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was opened in this place on Thursday last, and closed on Monday morning, was one of much interest to the friends of the Church, though not so numerously attended as usual.

Of the Clergy, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives and eleven Presbyters were present; and of the Laity about 20 Delegates. The Convention Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Singeltary. On Saturday evening, Bishop Ives confirmed 11 persons. On Sunday evening, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Freemen, a collection amounting to $150 was taken up in aid of Domestic Missions. The religious services of the week were highly impressive.

The next Convention will be held at Pittsborough, on the 2d Thursday in June, 1838.

The Standing Committee for the ensuing Conventional year consists of the Rev'd. Messrs. Freeman, Green, and Buxton, and Messrs. Duncan Cameron and Thomas P. Devereux.

The Delegates to the General Convention are, the Rev. Messrs. Freeman, Green, Buxton and Singletary, and Messrs. Thos. H. Wright, Thos. P. Devereux, Charles P. Mallet and Edward L. Winslow.—*Fay. Ob.*

Immediately on receiving information, that the Bank of Cape Fear and Merchants' Bank at Newbern had also suspended Specie payments, the Directors of the Bank of the State rescinded the restriction, and, by letters addressed to the several Cashiers and Agents of the Bank, authorized the receipt of the Notes of the other Banks, as heretofore.—*Ral. Reg.*

Intelligence from S. E. Africa.

DEATH OF MRS. WILSON.

It becomes our painful duty (says the Richmond Religious Telegraph) to record the death of one; whose early removal has caused the hearts of many friends to bleed afresh, and which must have been felt as a most afflicting bereavement in a little band of Missionaries, several hundred miles from Capetown, in the interior of Africa, among a people who had never heard the tidings of salvation. Mrs. Mary Jane Wilson, wife of Rev. Alex'r E. Wilson, and daughter of Mrs. Smithy, of this city, (Richmond) has been called to her final rest. She died at the Mission station, Moselka, on the 18th September, 1836. Mrs. Wilson left this city, to embark on the Mission to the Zoolah lahs, in November 1834. She reached Moselka, in company with Dr. Wilson and Rev. Messrs. Lindley and Venable and their wives, only about two months before she was taken from them. The prospects of the infant Mission were bright with hopes of extensive usefulness. Suddenly one of their number—one whose Christian character made her a blessing to the church, and an ornament to her sex—is taken to her reward in heaven, and the hopes of the feeble band, far removed from the abodes of civilized men, are blighted!—Truly, "God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts." Those bereaved brethren in the pagan wilds of Africa, and bereaved friends here, and the church, must confide in the truth, and wisdom and goodness of God, and patiently wait for Him to develope the purposes of infinite love, which are to be promoted by this afflicting bereavement.

Bank of Cape Fear.—This Institution has also suspended Specie Payments. We were confident that "to this complexion" it would come at last. The fact is, that it is impossible, in the midst of a general suspension, for any one Institution to persist in the redemption of its paper in Specie. They may hold out a while, but they will eventually be forced to succumb to the exigency, after being harassed by demands which they would have avoided by prompt action.—*Ral. Reg.*

North Carolina Bank Notes.—Upon enquiry we learn that the reason which induced the Directors of the Bank of the State, at the time of suspending the payment of its liabilities in Specie, to restrict the receipts of Deposites and payments to the Notes of that Bank and its Branches, was this: If the other Banks in this State should not suspend specie payments, they *could not*, in justice to themselves, receive the Notes of the Bank of the State, because of its having suspended paying Specie: and, in such a state of things, therefore, the Bank of the State *ought not* to increase the difficulties of the Banks continuing to pay specie, by taking their Notes, and asking of them payment in what it had declined itself to make.—*ib.*

Appointments by the Governor.—E. P. Hall, of Wilmington, James Cassidy, of Duplin, Richard Washington, of Wayne, and James S. Battle, of Nash, to be Directors on the part of the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, is constituted Proxy to represent the interests of the State, in all General Meetings of the Company.

Capt. JOHN JENNINGS DUNLAP declines being a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JENNINGS B. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BEALY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

Medicines, Drugs, &c.

THE following are a few of the articles just received, in addition to the large supply already on hand:

Swaim's Panacea, Cephalic Snuff,
Spanish Indigo, (very superior,)
Isinglass, Chloride of Lime,
Finely scented Toilet Soap,
Ground Mustard, Rich Ointment,
Bayberry Bark, Peters' Pills,
Michreux's Freckle Wash,
Persian Scent Bags, Congress Water,
La Roque's Florida Water,
Jebb's Liniment, Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Saratoga Powders, Judkin's Ointment,
Coster & Cox's Southern Tonic, a safe and speedy cure for Fever and Ague,

Pungent Salts,	*Powder Puffs,*
Cologne Water,	*Tooth Powders,*
Lavender do.	*Tooth Brushes,*
Rose do.	*Camel hair Pencils,*
Orange Flower do.	*Black Sand,*

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Persons wishing any thing in my line will please call, as I think, from the variety on hand, they can be suited.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, June 2, 1837. 151

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have authorised and appointed Carlos Leonard, Esq., of Lincolnton, N. C. my attorney and agent, to transact all business relative to the settlement of the estate of Phineas S. Dewey, late of Mecklenburg county, deceased. Any claims against his estate must be presented to said attorney.

SILAS DEWEY, *Executor.*

June 1, 1837. 3w2

NOTICE.

ACCORDING to recent instructions from the Post Master General, I am authorized to receive nothing but Gold, Silver or its equivalent, in payment hereafter for Postage. H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

May 27, 1837.

Just Received,

AT THE

NEW CASH STORE, Charlotte, N. C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes & Bonnets,

Britannia and Queensware,

Bacon, Flour & Groceries,

Iron & Castings, &c. &c.

all of which, the public are assured, are offered at unusually low prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or on Short Credit. Call and see! The terms shall be made to suit.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

May 31, 1837. 48tf

Corn Meal, Bacon & Lard

FOR sale on good terms, for cash, by

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, May 1837. 47tf

Are you Sick?

WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. **Beckwiths Pills**—for Sale by

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

May 23, 1837. 47tf

Public Notice.

HAVING associated myself with my father-in-law, Wm. Phillips, in my business, I call upon all who are indebted to me, to come and make immediate payment, as I will positively show no respect to persons nor will I grant any indulgence, except what the law allows.

WM. HUNTER.

N. B. Mr. Phillips will now attend principally to the concern, as I am about turning my attention to another business.

Charlotte, May 25, 1837. 47-3t W. H.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, inform the public that their Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Furnace are now in full operation, and that they are now making large quantities of

NAILS,

Iron, of every description

AND

CASTINGS;

All of which are of a good quality, and inferior to none made in the Union, and would be pleased to fill any orders in their line of business. They have on hand an assortment of Grist and Saw Mill IRONS, well executed, as their Smith is inferior to none. All orders will be filled on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

Owing to the pressure of the times, they have lowered their prices, and in future, will sell as follows: Saw and Grist Mill Irons at 17 cts. per lb.; Nails, 8 cts.;—Small tire and thin rolled Iron, 7½ cts. Large tire and scolloped Iron, 6½ cts. Castings, assorted, 4 cts.

All letters to the Subscribers to be addressed to them at Lincolnton.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

May 20th, 1837. 45tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

Samuel H. Smith and Mary his wife, }
vs.
Robt. G. Flanagan and others. }

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Colbert Flanagan and Morgan Flanagan, two of the defendants in this case, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $2½. 45tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

John R. Williams, }
vs.
Robert McComb and others. }

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for Robert McComb, defendant in this case, and who resides out of the limits of this State, to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $2½. 45tf

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in the interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accomodating terms for Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.

S. CRUIKSHANK.

Charleston, Jan. 28, 1837. 44tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BROTHERS.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

[Written after the tomb had been engaged in removing the ashes of their dead brothers to a new place of repose.]

We are but two—the others sleep
Through Death's untroubled night;
We are but two—O let us keep
The link, that binds us, bright.

Heart leaps to heart—the sacred flood
That warms us, is the same;
That good old sire—his honest blood
Alike we fondly claim.

We in our mother's arms were locked—
Long be her love repaid;
In the same cradle we were rocked,
Round the same hearth we played.

Our boyish sports were all the same,
Each little joy and woe—
Let manhood keep alive the flame,
Lit up so long ago.

We are but two—be that the band
To hold us till we die;
Shoulder to shoulder let us stand,
Till side by side we lie.

HOLY TRUTH.

Some go to church just for a walk,
Some go there to laugh and talk,
Some go there the time to spend,
Some go there to meet a friend;
Some go there to learn the parson's name,
Some go there to wound his fame;
Some go there for speculation,
Some go there for observation,
Some go there to doze and nod,
But few go there to worship God.

To Young Men.—There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that though unknown he illumes his own true sphere. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not virtue; but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasms of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion if it leads to sin; the atheist, who says not only in his heart, but also with his lips, 'there is no God!' controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms, and loved counsel: old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength, but the young man stands amid the temptation of the world, like a self-balanced tower, happy he who seeks and gains the prop of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth—raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause: never let it be said of thee, he helped swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then! let thy chivalry be roused against error! let the Truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Southern Rose.*

DISCONTENT!

How universal it is. We never yet knew the man who would say 'I am contented.' Go where you will, among the rich and poor, the man of competence or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with his adze around the cask, 'ah, mine is a hard lot—forever trotting around and round like a dog, driving away at a hoop.' 'Heigho,' sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days of August, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron glowed on the anvil —'this is a life with a vengeance. 'Oh that I were a carpenter,' ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lap stone, 'here am I, day after day, wearing my soul away in making soles for others; cooped up by a little 7 by 9 room—'heighho! I am sick of this out of door work,' exclaims the carpenter, broiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, 'if I were only a tailor!' 'This is too bad!' perpetually cries the tailor, to be compelled to sit perched up here plying the needle all the time, would that mine was a more active life.' "Last day of grace, banks won't discount, customers won't pay, what shall I do!' grumbles the merchant. 'I had rather be a truck horse, a dog, any thing!' 'Happy fellows!' groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry musty record, 'happy fellows.' I had rather hammer stone, than cudgel my brains on this tedious; vexatious question!" And so through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their peculiar calling. If I were only this or that, or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry, any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has wagged; and so it will wag.

Impostures.—A man by the name of Sweet, in Cayuga county, New York, has been playing the imposter on a moderate scale. His household consisted of one colored and six white women, who implicitly obeyed all his commands, believing him to be "something divine." The disciples of Judge Lynch helped apostle Sweet and his harem to decent coats of tar and feathers for their faith.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of *Wm. J. Keahey & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement by Cash or Note, with Wm. J. Keahey.

WM. J. KEAHEY.
A. M. RANKIN.

May 10, 1837. 45tf

Wm. J. Keahey

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he is better prepared than formerly to accommodate satisfactorily, all who favor him with their patronage.

May 10, 1837.

To Tailors.

The subscriber would inform the trade, that he is agent for two of the most popular systems for Tailoring in the United States. Call and see something new.

WM. J. KEAHEY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

Ingles & Elms. }
vs. } Original Attachment.
William Carolan. }

Levied in the hands of Thomas Charles and him summoned as Garnishee:

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said William Carolan appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be entered by default against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D., 1837. B. OATES, c. c. c.

May 17, 1837. Price adv. $3½. 45t

Just in Time!

THE Subscribers inform their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as other men, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying ***Cash.*** They wish their friends to call and "*take a peep*" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents* for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-bilious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be *genuine*. Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment,

Best Rio and Laguira Coffee,

St. Croix Sugar and Salt,

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, April 28, 1837. 43tf

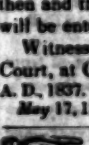
Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

April 26, 1837. 43tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,

Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer, }
" J. F. & C. Phifer, } *Concord.*
" Phifer & Moss, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 43tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Farmers' Inn.

THE subscriber having recommenced business at the above stand, hopes that his former friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. His **Table** will be supplied with as good fare as the market will afford, and his **STABLE** equal to any in this place.

JAMES R. NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 39tf

Once More!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the **Omnibus Concern** more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may wish private conveyances from Charlotte. He also keeps

Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.

B. P. BOYD.

April 12, 1837. 45

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public, **Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.** for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

B. P. B.

The Symmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the ensurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foalgetter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

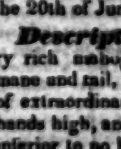
P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

38tf E. S. H.

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 34tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

A PUZZLE.

Once had—or both Two gems there were—
Lost my—and with his mate therefore to me
Asked my—and gained it; lost, alas! I gained
Lost my—under the power of wicked enchantment my
Friend.
If I had—or I had never known—and a
I'd keep my—and give the lost to mine.—A

Drs. Thomas Harris & P.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and pledge themselves to devote their attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no extra charge for consultation in any case, at either the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. H.

March, 1, 1837. 35tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 30th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the 1st of March last. It would occasionally heal over and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used no bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD'S

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Elegant and Thoroughbred HORSE McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: At Charlotte Hotel on the 1st of March next, and on the 8th March at People's Store, in Providence Settlement, and at T. R. Cureton's Store, Lancaster District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of $12 the single leap, $20 the Season; $30 to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful chestnut, fifteen hands and three inches high, of fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th of June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, she was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bal's Florizel, (the best race horse in America in his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

For Performance on the Turf, see handbills.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Swedesborough, Anson Co. Feb. 1837. 40tf

Blank Bank Notes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.